

Completed, Removed, or Combined Objectives or Tasks from FY18 Work Plan

Objective	Task	Short Description	Completed / Removed / Combined
1.1a Implement stormwater pollution control BMP funded through Prop. 84 bond and other grant programs	Support funding (e.g. Prop. 1) for WMP and EWMP projects	SMBRC and TBF will facilitate availability of Prop. 1 funding for new projects, with a continued focus on projects identified in the Watershed Management Plans (WMPs) and Enhanced Watershed Management Plans (EWMPs) to assist compliance with the Los Angeles County MS4 permit. This task will continue, but will be combined with similar efforts under 1.1b	<i>Combined</i> into a broader task under 1.1b: Water Quality Planning and Funding
1.1b. Promote and participate in integrated watershed-wide water quality improvement planning and implementation	Increase Funding for Water Resiliency	SMBRC and TBF will continue to support the collaborative effort of local environmental, municipal, and business communities to increase funding for water resiliency. SMBRC and TBF will continue to promote timely completion of the LA County Water Resiliency Work Plan and associated efforts	<i>Combined</i> into a broader task under 1.1b: Water Quality Planning and Funding
1.1b. Promote and participate in integrated watershed-wide water quality improvement planning and implementation	Storm Water Strategy, STORMS	In 2016, the SWRCB launched the Storm Water Strategy with the vision that “[s]torm water is sustainably managed and utilized in California to support water quality and water availability for human uses as well as the environment”; it’s mission is to “lead the evolution of storm water management in California by advancing the perspective that storm water is a valuable resource, supporting policies for collaborative watershed-level storm water management and pollution prevention, removing obstacles to funding, developing resources, and integrating regulatory and non-regulatory interests. Starting FY18, SMBRC participated in STORMS by engaging and collaborating with SWRCB and LARWQCB staff, supporting projects where appropriate, and providing updates to partners. This task will continue, but will be combined into a broader task under 1.1.b.	<i>Combined</i> into a broader task under 1.1b: Water Quality Planning and Funding
1.1b. Promote and participate in integrated watershed-wide water quality improvement planning and implementation	Sub-Region Steering Committee	SMBRC sits on the IRWMP Steering Committees for the North Bay and South Bay sub-regional watershed groups. SMBRC will continue its role on the Steering Committees to develop and recommend projects for the sub-regions for funding made available for implementation of the IRWMP. This project has been combined with the broader IRWMP task in 1.1b.	<i>Combined</i> with IRWMP

1.2a Implement green infrastructure and LID projects	Stormwater monitoring	TBF helped monitor 8 storm events across two wet seasons (2015/16 and 2016/17) in partnership with Loyola Marymount University to assess pollutant removal and water retention of the Ballona Creek Rain Garden LID project. Pollutants measured included <i>E. coli</i> , enterococci, TSS, copper, zinc, lead, total PAHs, and hydrocarbons. The rain garden was highly effective at retaining water, with an average of 91% of all wet weather runoff retained and up to 100% of smaller (<1 in) storm events. Similarly, the garden retained between 83-95% on average of the pollutants measured. This project concluded with multiple scientific presentations and a Master's thesis by Jamie Burkhard at LMU, who completed her work in Spring 2018.	<i>Completed</i> in FY18
1.2b Implement the Boater Education Program	Honey Pot Live, Dockwalker Volunteer Program, and Copper TMDL Outreach	With the goal of decreasing boating related pollutants in Southern California harbors, TBF is implementing a community engagement program about sustainable boating habits and local environmental resources to combat pollutants of concern (i.e. vessel sewage, used oil, aquatic invasive species, dissolved copper, marine debris, and household hazardous waste). The Boater Education Program includes many components, several of which were combined into one task for FY19 entitled "Boating Community Engagement": Honey Pot Live, Dockwalker Volunteer Program, and Copper TMDL Outreach. Several of the programs were also re-named to more accurately reflect the current grant.	<i>Combined</i> into "Boating Community Engagement" task
1.2b Implement the Boater Education Program	Pilot Dye Tablet Program	This program was created in response to Watershed Advisory Committee input from LA County of Public Works. In collaboration with the LA County Public Works Department and LA County Department of Beaches and Harbors, TBF ran a voluntary pilot dye tablet for boaters to self-evaluate their boat's holding tank and sewage management system. Basin E docks were targeted due to historical occurrences of bacterial contamination in this area. The goal of this pilot program was to increase knowledge of the ecological impairments from bacteria at Mother's Beach and back basins on Marina del Rey Harbor. This program was implemented and completed in FY18.	<i>Completed</i> in FY18
2.1a Promote marine ecosystem protection	MDR Youth Fishing Program	In FY19, TBF will continue to support the Marina Del Rey Anglers Youth Fishing Program. This program provides an opportunity for hundreds of disadvantaged youth annually to go "catch and release" fishing with the anglers and receive presentations on marine stewardship and sustainable fishing practices. Specific actions will include promotion and awareness building for the program. Assistance for Marina Del Rey Anglers in attracting and training interns to staff the fishing trips.	<i>Combined</i> into "Sustainable Fisheries Outreach"
2.1b Support stream	Promote creation and adoption of stream protection	TBF and SMBRC have previously helped promote the creation and adoption of stream protection policies through conversations, providing technical expertise, and encouraging our partners (e.g. Heal the Bay, Ballona Creek Renaissance, Women of Water) to develop these policies. Recently, the LA City Department of Public Works has spent several years working on a stream protection ordinance for	<i>Removed</i> due to lack of staff availability in

protection policies	ordinances and/or policies	areas within LA City. Based on Watershed Protection Division analysis, there are approximately 462 miles of riparian habitat that would receive some level of protection under the draft ordinance. The ordinance would protect the city's remaining stream habitat by requiring development buffer zones of 100 feet for soft-bottomed habitat and 30 feet for concrete-lined channels.	FY19
2.2a Facilitate restoration of priority wetlands	Ballona Reserve – Draft Environmental Impact Report/Statement	CDFW and US Army Corps of Engineers are the lead agencies for the Ballona Wetlands Restoration Project and they released the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Report (DEIS/R) in September 2017. TBF assisted the lead agencies with technical review of the draft EIR/S; assistance with review of public comments; and further technical input as requested by the PMT. Additionally, TBF helped disseminate the notice of release of the DEIS/R and the notification for the extension of the public comment review period.	<i>Completed</i> in FY18
2.2a Facilitate restoration of priority wetlands	Ballona Reserve – Public Outreach	TBF has facilitated and promoted ongoing communications in partnership with the lead agencies to advance public involvement in the restoration process through a variety of methods. Specifically, TBF has conducted community outreach through online and print media, conducted tours, given presentations, distributed electronic newsletters, and updated TBF's website.	<i>Combined</i> into "Ballona Reserve – Support Restoration Planning"
2.2b Facilitate stream restoration and fish barrier removal	Invasive Crayfish Control Efforts	Non-native Louisiana red swamp crayfish are harmful to the ecosystem of the Santa Monica Mountains. Native amphibians and fish are threatened by the presence of this species. SMBRC provided funding to seed this project. Mountains Restoration Trust has received sufficient funding to continue the project through the Department of Fish and Wildlife.	<i>Completed</i> in FY18
2.2b Facilitate stream restoration and fish barrier removal	Arroyo Sequit Fish Barrier Removal Project	In FY17, the SWRCB provided a grant to California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), at the recommendation of the SMBRC, provided financial support, and TBF provided technical support for removal of a check dam and two Arizona crossings within Arroyo Sequit Creek. These structures were barriers to the federally endangered southern steelhead trout which enter and leave creeks and rivers to complete their lifecycle. Both barriers have been removed and replaced with free-span bridges. Invasive vegetation and replacement with natives will be ongoing. Steelhead trout have already been observed upstream of former barriers.	<i>Completed</i> in FY18
2.2b Facilitate stream restoration and fish barrier removal	Rindge Dam Removal Feasibility Study	The 100-foot tall dam on Malibu Creek is located in Malibu Creek State Park, about three miles from the coast of Malibu, California. State Parks is the agency leading the effort to conduct a feasibility study for its potential removal. It is the largest barrier to fish passage in Malibu Creek. In FY18, the draft feasibility study, including EIR/EIS and public comment, was completed. The document is currently undergoing agency review, with a Record of Decision due in November 2019.	<i>Completed</i> in FY18
2.2b Facilitate stream restoration and fish	Topanga Creek Restoration; and Other Stream	SMBRC and TBF have supported efforts to restore Topanga Creek, including communications with the project lead agencies (DPR and RCDSMM) to replace the PCH bridge at Topanga Lagoon to allow more area for wetland restoration.	<i>Combined</i> with other stream restoration

barrier removal	Restoration and Fish Barrier Removal Projects	Additionally, SMBRC and TBF have opportunistically promoted and supported additional fish barrier removal and stream restoration projects. These efforts will continue as part of other tasks identified in section 2.2b.	and fish barrier removal tasks
2.3a Restore coastal dune and bluff habitats	Monthly LAX Dunes Restoration Events; Dune Restoration Partnership; and Coastal Cleanup Day	Multiple dune restoration tasks were combined into one task for FY19: “Restore LAX Dunes”. The previous tasks included separate sections for conducting monthly volunteer restoration events at the LAX Dunes funded by a Coastal Conservancy “Explore the Coast” (ETC) grant, conducting Coastal Cleanup Day (also funded by the ETC grant), and the larger partnership with Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) to monitor and provide assistance maintaining the northern 48-acre portion of the dune system.	<i>Combined with “Restore LAX Dunes”</i>
2.3b Protect and restore sandy beach habitats	Santa Monica Beach Restoration Pilot Project	The Santa Monica Beach Restoration Pilot Project conducted in partnership with the City of Santa Monica is restoring three acres of sandy coastal habitats on the beaches of Santa Monica to bring back a healthy, diverse coastal plant and wildlife community. Through rigorous scientific monitoring, the project will evaluate increased protection for our coastal infrastructure and residences from sea level rise and erosion, while also providing a vital refuge for invertebrates, birds, and rare coastal vegetation species. This project remains in the work plan and has been combined with other beach restoration projects with coastal resilience as a goal in the same 2.3b objective.	<i>Combined with “Beach Restoration Projects to Improve Coastal Resilience”</i>
2.3b Protect and restore sandy beach habitats	Standardized Sandy Beach Monitoring; and “Healthy Beaches” Research Studies	These tasks aim to expand the development of standardized sandy beach monitoring protocols for the ecological assessment of beaches in California, and utilize community-based and student-based monitoring and research to collect baseline data for an assessment of beaches in the Los Angeles region to inform SMBNEP’s State of the Bay Report and Comprehensive Monitoring Program. These tasks have been combined into one, “Beach Monitoring and Research”.	<i>Combined into “Beach Monitoring and Research”</i>
2.3b Protect and restore sandy beach habitats	Beach and Dune Restoration Opportunities	In FY18, TBF successfully expanded the sandy shore restoration program through the acquisition of funding from the State Coastal Conservancy to implement the Malibu Living Shoreline Project (summary in “Beach Restoration Projects”. This task is continuing in FY19 and combined with other sandy beach tasks.	<i>Combined with other sandy beach tasks</i>
2.4c Reintroduce and restore abalone	Abalone Aquaculture Resilience Research	In recent years, rising sea temperatures have negatively affected farm production of red abalone in California. There is concern among abalone growers that increasing frequency of El Niño events and long-term climate change, may dramatically impact successful abalone aquaculture. In partnership with Cal Poly Pomona, aquaculture production methods developed for red abalone in California and abalone species from other parts of the world will be applied and refined for use in the culture of green abalone.	<i>Combined with “Abalone Research Laboratory”</i>
2.4c Reintroduce and	Green Abalone	In 2015, 846 juvenile green abalone were outplanted into coastal waters off of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Quarterly monitoring will continue through FY19 to track progress and success of this outplanting event. Outplanting methods will continue to be tested using larval and juvenile green abalone. Additionally, deck spawning	<i>Combined with</i>

restore abalone	Restoration	trials will continue in FY19. This field method allows for researchers to collect abalone from the wild, induce them to spawn on the deck of a research vessel, and return them to the wild the same day. If successful, deck spawning would allow abalone to be spawned without the need to keep them in captivity indefinitely.	"Abalone Restoration"
2.4c Reintroduce and restore abalone	White Abalone Restoration	In FY17, TBF expanded the abalone work from green abalone into additional species. The focus of this work will be directed toward restoration of the endangered white abalone (<i>Haliotis sorenseni</i>). In FY18, to begin working on white abalone restoration, TBF will conduct spawning, rearing and outplanting experiments with red abalone, which prefer similar habitat characteristics as white abalone.	<i>Combined with "Abalone Restoration"</i>
3.1a Implement climate change planning and policy improvements	Promote "Softscape" Measures for Climate Change Adaptation	SMBRC and TBF will continue to promote comprehensive sediment management and other "soft" and "living" measures to address the impact of sea level rise in the beach and adjacent ecosystems of the Bay. The Santa Monica Beach Restoration Pilot Project is one example of this soft-scape protection, which restored several acres of sandy coastal habitats on the beaches of Santa Monica to establish a native fore-dune plant community. Projects such as these will showcase and provide valuation information to evaluate the effectiveness of restored natural ecological functions of sandy beaches in protection of coastal infrastructure from sea level rise and erosion, while providing a vital refuge for wildlife. This program is included in other tasks such as in 2.3b.	<i>Combined with other tasks, especially 2.3b</i>
3.1b Conduct research on local impacts of climate change	Impacts of Kelp Forests of Ocean Acidification in Santa Monica Bay	In FY17, a UCLA IoES Senior Practicum group accepted an opportunity to expand and build upon the work of the hydrodynamic study. The hypothesis of this work is that ocean acidification may be suppressed within giant kelp forests as a result of high primary production of the system. The students in this project were supported by TBF staff and researchers from UC Davis and UCLA as they collected water quality samples to inform their hypothesis. A final report summarizing their methods, literature review, data and analyses was produced in June 2017.	<i>Completed in FY18</i>
3.2c Participate in and provide technical support to stakeholder groups	Palos Verdes Shelf Institutional Controls Program and FCEC	SMBRC has been supporting and participating in USEPA's PV Shelf Superfund Site Institutional Control Program, especially the activities of the Fish Contamination Education Collaborative (FCEC). SMBRC and TBF participated in the development of the risk communication message and development and distribution of educational materials. SMBRC will continue to participate in USEPA's contaminated sediment cleanup efforts for the Palos Verdes Shelf. SMBRC and TBF will continue to monitor and participate in other restoration activities overseen by the Montrose Settlement Restoration Program. However, the level of involvement and activity is similar to the support provided to other stakeholder groups; therefore, it is deleted as a stand-alone task and incorporated into Appendix C.	<i>Combined into 'support of other stakeholder groups' (Appendix C)</i>
3.2d Oversee the Public Involvement	Raise funding from local sponsors and	The PIE program provided seed money for innovative and engaging outreach project implementation in the Santa Monica Bay watershed and, through the	<i>Removed due to lack</i>

and Education (PIE) mini-grants program	initiate a new round of PIE program	program, SMBNEP raises awareness of local environmental issues and inspires the stewardship needed to protect the health of our waters and our communities. However, no funds are available for implementation of this program in FY19.	of funding in FY19
3.3a Seek and increase funding for BRP Implementation	Increase BRP Implementation Funding	SMBNEP has been successful in securing funding for implementing the BRP, including new sources of grant funding. However, available resources are still far from meeting the financial needs of full BRP implementation. Sustaining stable sources of funding to ensure continued progress in BRP implementation is an ongoing challenge. Grant awards received by TBF and SMBRA have supported implementation of many important programs and projects and TBF and SMBRA will continue to investigate and develop new partnership opportunities and new sources of funding, but this task is already integrated throughout the FY19 Work Plan and does not need a repetitive item on its own.	<i>Combined</i> into other tasks throughout FY19 Work Plan
3.3b Monitor and report on the Bay's environmental condition	State of the Bay Reporting	The State of the Bay (SotB) Report is a science-based comprehensive assessment of the Bay's environmental condition. The goal of the report is to measure progress in restoring the Bay's natural habitats and resources, educate the public about the Bay's valuable natural habitats and resources, and identify and help scientists and managers to address remaining and emerging challenges. More specifically, this report provides information that can be used both to gauge the progress in implementing the BRP and CMP. Thus, it has been combined with the CMP Update task as the two are inextricably linked.	<i>Combined</i> with CMP Update task
3.3b Monitor and report on the Bay's environmental condition	Pilot Deep Reef Surveys and Eelgrass Monitoring	One of the data gaps identified by the CMP is a dearth of data regarding the condition of deep-reef (> 90 feet) habitat, including banks (Short Bank), canyons (Dume, Redondo, and Santa Monica), and rocky outcrops along the edge of Palos Verdes Shelf. Similarly, the expanse and health of eel grass and surf grasses in Santa Monica Bay are poorly understood. Eel grass and surf grass comprise a biogenic structure that provides nursery habitat for numerous species, improves water quality, retains sediment, and are viewed as increasingly important carbon sinks. Thus, a better understanding of the condition, persistence, and presumed expansion of sea grasses in Santa Monica Bay is an important data gap to address, as is the understanding of the extent and condition of deep reef habitats. Both tasks are still included in FY19 Work Plan under the Remote Monitoring task in objective 2.1a.	<i>Combined</i> with Remote Monitoring task in objective 2.1a
3.3c Support organizational management	Government Performance and Results Act Reporting	The annual Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) reporting requires each NEP program to report on the acres or linear miles of habitat protected and restored, environmental indicators in use, and leveraged resources. This task was combined with "BRP Tracking" and remains in Objective 3.3c.	<i>Combined</i> with "BRP Tracking" task in 3.3c